E. C. No. 314

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE (1962-63)

EIGHTEENTH REPORT

(THIRD LOK SABHA)

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Action taken by Government on the Recommendations contained in the following Reports of the Estimates Committee (Second Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Food and Agriculture—Department of Agriculture:

1. **129th Report on Directorate of Marketing and Inspection ;**
2. **130th Report on Exploratory Tubewells Organisation ; and**
3. **131st Report on Central Mechanised Farm, Suratgarh.**

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI
February, 1963/Phalguna 1884 (Saka)
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CORRIGENDA

Eighteenth Report of the Estimates Committee

Page 16, col. 2, *insert* '9' *against* para No. '21'.

Page 24, col. 4, line 3, *for* 'or' *read* 'of'

Page 24, col. 1, *insert* '18' *against* para No. '34'

Page 29, col. 2, *for* '76' *read* '16'

Page 33, col. 3, line 7, *insert* 'at' *between* 'are' *and* 'present'

Page 55, col. 1, *insert* '1' *against* para '5'

Page 61, col. 4, line 7, *for* 'close' *read* 'closed'

Page 63, col. 4, line 18, *for* 'long-term' *read* 'long-stem'

Page 64, col. 3, line 13, *for* 'probelem' *read* 'problem'

Page 64, col. 4, last line, *delete* 'considered'

Page 82, item V. col. relating to 129th Report, *insert* '23' *between* '22' *and* '28'.

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ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

1962-63

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Shri Avtar Singh Rikhy—*Deputy Secretary.*

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*Elected w.e.f. 15th November, 1962 *vice* late Shri . J.

**Elected w.e.f. 18th August, 1962 *vice* Shri Shivram Rango Rane resigned.

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman of the Estimates Committee having been authorised by the Committee present this Eighteenth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the following Reports of the Estimates Committee (Second Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Food & Agriculture—Department of Agriculture:—

(i) 129th Report on Directorate of Marketing and Inspection;

(ii) 130th Report on Exploratory Tubewells Organisation; and

(iii) 131st Report on Central Mechanised Farm, Suratgarh.

2. The 129th Report of the Estimates Committee on Directorate of Marketing and Inspection was presented to Lok Sabha on the 13th April, 1961. Government furnished replies indicating action taken on the recommendations contained in the Report between the 19th January and 29th March, 1962. Further information on 13 recommendations was called for on 4th May, 1962 and the same was received on the 10th September, 1962. Replies to all the recommendations and further replies to 13 recommendations were considered by the Study Group 'D' (1962-63) on the 6th September and 22nd November, 1962 respectively. Further information on one recommendation was called for on the 30th October, 1962 and the same was received on the 19th December, 1962.

3. The 130th Report of the Estimates Committee on Exploratory Tubewells Organisation was presented to Lok Sabha on the 3rd April, 1961. Government furnished replies indicating action taken on the recommendations contained in the Report on the 22nd December, 1961. Further information on two recommendations was called for on the 5th February, 1962 and it was received on the 11th June, 1962. Replies to the recommendations were considered by the Study Group 'E' (1961-62) on the 26th March, 1962 and further replies to two recommendations were considered by Study Group 'D' (1962-63) on the 6th September, 1962.

4. The 131st Report of the Estimates Committee on Central Mechanised Farm, Suratgarh was presented to Lok Sabha on the 12th April, 1961. Government furnished replies indicating action taken on the recommendations contained in the Report on the 19th December, 1961. Further information on 4 recommendations was called for on the 5th February, 1962 and it was received on the 17th April, 1962. Replies to all the recommendations were considered by the Study Group 'E' (1961-62) on the 26th March, 1962 and further replies

to four recommendations were considered by Study Group 'D' (1962-63) on the 6th September, 1962.

5. The draft Report on action taken on the recommendations contained in the 129th, 130th and 131st Reports was considered by the Study Group 'D' (1962-63) on the 31st January, 1963 and adopted by the Committee on the 7th February, 1963.

6. The Report has been divided into the following four Chapters:—

I. Report.

II. Recommendations which have been accepted by the Government.

III. Replies of Government which have been accepted by the Committee.

IV. Replies of Government which have not been finally accepted by the Committee.

7. An analysis of the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 129th, 130th and 131st Reports (Second Lok Sabha) of the Estimates Committee is given in Appendix II.

It would be observed therefrom that out of 46 recommendations contained in the 129th Report, 16 recommendations *i.e.* 34.78% have been accepted fully by Government, while 13 recommendations *i.e.* 28.26% have been accepted partly. Of the rest replies of Government in respect of 10 recommendations *i.e.* 21.74% have been accepted by the Committee, while those in respect of 7 recommendations *i.e.* 15.22% have not been accepted by the Committee.

Out of 16 recommendations contained in the 130th Report, 9 recommendations *i.e.* 56.25% have been accepted fully by Government, while 3 recommendations *i.e.* 18.75% have been accepted partly. Replies of Government in respect of another 3 recommendations *i.e.* 18.75% have been accepted by the Committee while reply in respect of one recommendation *i.e.* 6.25% has not been accepted by the Committee.

Out of 20 recommendations contained in the 131st Report, 11 recommendations *i.e.* 55% have been accepted fully by Government, while 4 recommendations *i.e.* 20% have been accepted partly. Of the rest replies of Government in respect of 2 recommendations *i.e.* 10% have been accepted by the Committee while those in respect of 3 recommendations *i.e.* 15% have not been accepted by the Committee.

NEW DELHI-1,
February 15, 1963.
Magha 26, 1884 (*Saka*)

H. C. DASAPPA,
Chairman,
Estimates Committee.

CHAPTER I

REPORT

The Estimates Committee (1960-61) presented the following three Reports on the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) in April, 1961:—

(i) 129th Report on Directorate of Marketing and Inspection.

(ii) 130th Report on Exploratory Tubewells Organisation.

(iii) 131st Report on Central Mechanised Farm, Suratgarh.

The Committee are glad to observe that the recommendations contained in these reports have been replied to by Government generally to their satisfaction. There are, however, a few recommendations replies to which have not been accepted by the Committee. These are contained in Chapter IV. Comments on a few important recommendations are given in the paragraphs that follow.

2. The Committee in para 71 of their 129th Report on the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture)—Directorate of Marketing and Inspection had noted that there were delays in the completion of survey reports. One of the reasons given to the Committee was that the Agricultural Marketing Adviser had to attend to various duties and that he was represented on 81 committees, boards and other organisations. It was claimed that ordinarily the Agricultural Marketing Adviser attended only the more important meetings of committees, boards etc. The Committee were not convinced that it was necessary for the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to be represented on so many committees and had made the following general observation concerning proliferation of committees in the Ministries:

> "If those on which the Agricultural Marketing Adviser serves reach a total of 81, one can easily understand the total number of committees in the Ministry. In the result, quite apart from the time that such committees cut into the normal work of the local officers, much of the time of members from mofussil stations especially official members will be taken away from their posts of duty. That committees have their proper function to perform is not to be disputed, but their multiplication in various forms is what should be kept within limits. It would be very interesting and possibly revealing if an analysis is attempted of the number of the meetings held of allied committees, the attendance of common members, the time taken by each committee during a year etc. Quite often the time taken in transacting its business is short. The Estimates

Committee would suggest in the first place an amalgamation of these committees with a view to reducing the number. Secondly, there may be a proper planning of the meetings of the various committees having regard to the common membership so as to utilise as large a number of them as possible during the same visit and to obviate the necessity for the same member to come too often to the deteriment of his regular work at his own place. There is need both for rationalisation of committees and their meetings. The committee would also suggest that the membership of any one person may be limited to a reasonable number of committees/bodies."

The Committee were informed in January, 1962 that the membership of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser or his nominee had been discontinued where his participation was not considered essential. When the Ministry was asked to furnish action taken on the different parts of the recommendation, the Committee were informed that action was being taken in accordance with the Ministry of Finance Office Memorandum No. 10(2)-E(Coord)/60 dated the 3rd February, 1960 which lays down the procedure for coordination of action on the recommendations of the Estimates Committee.

The Committee, however, pressed for more precise information about action taken by Government and they have been informed by the Ministry in December, 1962 that—

"The recommendation relates firstly to the nomination of the A.M.A. on the various committees/bodies etc. This Ministry accept the recommendation of the Committee. As a result of a review undertaken by this Ministry, the membership of A.M.A. has been reduced from 81 to 65 committees/bodies etc. The possibility of reducing this membership on other committees etc. is under constant examination.

The other part of the recommendation is of a general nature requiring action by all Ministries/Departments and this recommendation is being circulated to them for their guidance and necessary action."

The Committee have been furnished a copy of the Memorandum No. F.5-13/61-A.M. dated the 19th December, 1962 under which a statement containing the recommendation of the Estimates Committee and reply of the Government thereto has been circulated to all Ministries of Government of India for information and necessary action. *The Committee are constrained to note that it has taken the Government more than one and a half years to initiate action on an important recommendation which would have resulted in saving of valuable time and money in all the Ministries/Departments. The Committee hope that the Government would at an early date apply*

its mind to the question of amalgamating the committees with a view to reducing their number, planning their dates of meetings having regard to common membership and limiting the membership of any one person to reasonable number of committees/bodies.

3. In para 13 of their 131st Report (Second Lok Sabha) on Central Mechanised Farm, Suratgarh, the Estimates Committee had pointed out that the figure under 'Sundry Debtors' for the Central Mechanised Farm, Suratgarh had gone up from Rs. 3,35,016 as on 30th June, 1959 to Rs. 20,26,813 as on 30th June, 1960. The Committee find from the latest reply furnished by the Government that the total amount due from 'Sundry Debtors' as on 30th June, 1961 had further increased to Rs. 25,42,768.26, out of which only Rs. 69,445.01 had been realised.

The Committee are constrained to observe that there has been continuous increase in the amount of Sundry Debtors. They would like to reiterate the recommendation made in para 13 of their 131st Report that the supplies of foodgrains may be systematically followed up so that the dues are realised promptly.

CHAPTER II

RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY GOVERNMENT

Sl. No. (as in the Appendix to the Report)	Reference to paragraph No. of the Report	Summary of Recommendation/ Conclusion	Reply of the Government
1	2	3	4
		A. Recommendations Contained in the 129th Report	
1	10	The Committee hope that the re-organisation of the subordinate offices would prove conducive to efficiency and would not set in train expansion of these regional organisations to undertake duties and functions which could be attended to by the headquarters organisation at Nagpur. They hope that care will be taken to ensure that there is no duplication of effort and that the regional offices are not unduly expanded.	The recommendation of the Committee has been noted for guidance and every effort would be made to ensure that there is no duplication of work and undue expansion of the Regional Offices. [*Ministry of Food & Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. F. 5-13/61-A.M. dated the 19th January, 1962*].
4	17	The Committee recommend that the feasibility of showing separate figures of expenditure and receipts for each of the quality control schemes in the Administration Re-	The suggestion has been noted. Separate figures of expenditure and receipts for each of the quality control schemes have been shown in the Administration Report for the year

	port of the Directorate may be considered.	1960-61. [*Ministry of Food & Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. F. 5-13|61-A.M. dated the 19th January, 1962*].
26	The Committee suggest that the Ministry may persuade the States as also the various Departments of Central Government to give preference in their purchases to agmarked products.	The matter has been receiving the attention of the Directorate for a long time. As a result the Governments of Madras, U.P. and Bombay (now Maharashtra & Gujarat) have already accepted the suggestions and issued necessary orders to the Government Departments to extend preference to agmarked products in the matter of purchase by allowing a premium upto 5% in favour of graded produce. Similar instructions have been issued by the Railway Board also. The matter is being pursued with the other State Governments and Central Government Departments. [*Ministry of Food & Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. F. 5-13|61-A.M. dated the 19th January, 1962*].
	(*Further information called for by the Committee*). Latest position in the matter may please be intimated. [*Lok Sabha Secretariat O.M. No. 32(4) ECII|61 dated the 4th May, 1962*].	The State Governments were addressed in the matter and asked to extend preference to Agmark products in the matter of purchase. The West Bengal Government have agreed to this and issued instructions to its various Departments. The

1	2	3	4
			Andhra Pradesh Government are also giving the matter their urgent consideration. The matter has also been taken up with Army Authorities who are examining the case. [*Ministry of Food & Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. F. 5-13/61-A.M. dated the 10th September*, 1962].
10	29	The Committee welcome the proposal of extending the Revised Ghee Grading Scheme to States other than Uttar Pradesh and Bihar where it was introduced as early as 1945. They are unable to appreciate as to why it was not extended by the Government to the remaining States much earlier. They hope that the Government would now implement their decision to extend the Revised Ghee Grading Scheme to the remaining States where there are ghee packers without delay.	The Revised Ghee Grading Scheme has been extended to the whole of the country with effect from 1-10-1961. [*Ministry of Food & Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. F. 5-13/61-A.M. dated the 19th January*, 1962].
15	36	The Committee consider that if the quality of pepper exported is guaranteed it is bound to be reflected in better prices and earnings. They hope that voluntary grading of pepper through Export Promotion	This Ministry agree with the views expressed and the Pepper Grading & Marking Rules have already been notified in the Gazette of India for purpose of exercising quality control.

		Council will succeed in ensuring better price for it.	[*Ministry of Food & Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. F. 5-13/61-A.M. dated the 19th January, 1962*].
16	39	The Committee are glad to learn that a settlement between the trade and the Government regarding grade specifications for wool has been reached for the present. They recommend that full weight and consideration should be given to the views of the trade in arriving at a final decision on the questions which are subject to a review later on.	Decisions arrived at in the meeting with the trade by the Minister for Agriculture have been implemented. Trade interests have always been taken into confidence whenever any change in the existing policy is made. The observations of the Committee have been noted. [*Ministry of Food & Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. F. 5-13/61-A.M. dated the 19th January, 1962*].
18	42	The Committee further recommend that the laboratories at Bombay and Jamnagar for grading wool may be given a common name so that in due course they come to be as easily recognised as any other leading laboratory in the world like the Bradford Conditioning House etc.	The question of re-naming the laboratories is under consideration. [*Ministry of Food & Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. F. 5-13/61-A.M. dated the 19th January, 1962*]. The decision has since been taken and the present Wool Laboratories at Bombay and Jamnagar have been re-named as "Wool Testing House, Government of India" Bombay and Jamnagar. [*Ministry of Food & Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. F. 2-35/61-A.M. dated the 1st February, 1962*].

1	2	3	4
19	43	The Committee feel that the Directorate could help small packers in areas where they are in adequate number to obtain fair price of wool, by encouraging them to form themselves into a cooperative society which can be recognised as a packer under the scheme.	At the instance of this Department, the Ministry of Community Development & Cooperation have requested all the main wool producing States to organise cooperative societies of small packers of wool. The reaction of the State Governments is still awaited. However, as soon as the cooperative societies are formed, certificates of authorisation would be issued in accordance with the rules to all who would take to grade their wool under Agmark. The Directorate of Marketing and Inspection will also render all assistance possible to such Cooperative Societies. [*Ministry of Food & Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. F. 5-13/61-A.M. dated the 19th January, 1962*].
		(*Futher information called for by the Committee*).	
		The result of the reference to the State Governments together with the number (State-wise) of cooperative societies of small packers of	The reply from the various State Governments which are the main wool producing States, received by the Ministry of Community Develop-

wool, if any, since formed and recognised as packer under the scheme may please be stated.

[*Lok Sabha Secretariat O.M. No.* 32(4) *ECII*|61 *dated the* 4*th May*, 1962].

ment and Cooperation (Department of Cooperation) is as under:—

GUJARAT: There are remote chances for organisation of cooperatives of small wool packers. Instructions have, however, been issued to the departmental officers to explore possibilities of organising such societies.

PUNJAB: There is no scope for formation of such cooperatives in the State except in Mohindergarh district. The matter is being examined and the Registrar has been instructed to explore the possibilities.

RAJASTHAN: There seems to be no scope for organising separate societies of small wool packers in the State of Rajasthan. The start has been made for organising societies of sheep breeders. The marketing societies are, however, yet to go up under the scheme of Cooperative Marketing. As and when these marketing societies are formed, the small wool packers will be made available the membership of marketing societies.

MADRAS: The possibility of organising cooperative societies for small

2	3	4
		wool packers in this State has been explored. The bulk of the shearing of wool and its packing is carried on in Sulur Block area in Coimbatore district. There are two industrial cumbly weaving cooperative societies, one at Rasipalayam in Salem Block and another at Kalangal village. These societies undertake cumbly weaving with the sheared wool of the "Kurukbai sheep" reared mainly for that purpose. The surplus wool is sold to the merchants in Mysore, Dharmapuri and other places. It is feasible for organising cooperative societies for small packers in these places where sheep rearing and cumbly weaving are already in vogue. The Cottage Industrial Cooperative Societies already established in the above two places may be utilised for the purpose. The State Khadi and Village Industries Board has also been approached to take necessary steps to organise cooperative societies for small wool packers in these areas.

			MAHARASHTRA: The information is still awaited. [*Ministry of Food & Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. F. 5-13/61-A.M. dated the 10th September, 1962*].
25	50	The Committee consider it a desirable development that training is imparted by the Directorate in grading of tobacco to extension service staff of Andhra Pradesh Government who would in turn disseminate the knowledge amongst the producers so as to enable grading at their level and recommend that it may be pursued vigorously by the Directorate not only in the field of tobacco but also in other fields where there is such scope in all the States.	The Government of India have already initiated necessary action to implement this recommendation. Under the Third Five Year Plan there is already a proposal to train 900 graders for grading of agricultural produce. These graders will be posted in important regulated markets and growers' cooperatives to take up grading of important agricultural commodities before sale. [*Ministry of Food & Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. F. 5-13/61-A.M. dated the 19th January, 1962*].
27	52	The Committee recommend that the question of providing suitable transport conveyance to the officers and staff dealing with grading to facilitate their movement may be examined.	Two jeeps have now been provided for the Tobacco Grading Scheme at Guntur. [*Ministry of Food & Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O. M. No. F. 5-13/61-A.M., dated the 19th January, 1962*].
35	70	The Committee suggest that the section dealing with survey reports may be	Consequent on the sanction of the scheme on Investigation and Re-

1	2	3	4
		suitably staffed to discharge the responsibility devolving on it satisfactorily.	search on Agricultural Marketing, the section dealing with survey in the Directorate has been adequately strengthened. [*Ministry of Food & Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O. M. No. F. 5-13/61-A.M., dated the 19th January, 1962*].
38	78	The Committee suggest that the Directorate may effect the necessary improvement in the news bulletins brought out by it on Sann-Hemp and Tobacco so as to serve better the interests of marketing. The Directorate may also consider the feasibility of bringing out similar news bulletins for other commodities which are subject to quality control.	Noted. Steps have already been taken to issue intelligence bulletins on sannhemp and tobacco more expeditiously, as desired by the trade. Intelligence bulletins on Essential Oils. Wool and bristles have also since been started. [*Ministry of Food & Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O. M. No. F.*5-13/61-*A.M., dated the 19th January, 1962*].
42	88	The Committee recommend that an early solution may be found for the problem of high sea freight rates in consultation with the Ministries of Transport and Commerce and Industry.	The matter has been taken up with the Ministries of Transport and Commerce and Industry. [*Ministry of Food & Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O. M. No. F. 5-13/61-A.M., dated the 19th January, 1962*].

(*Further information called for by the Committee.*)

Latest position in the matter may please be intimated.

[*L. S. S. O. M. No.* 32(4)-*ECII*/61 *dated the 4th May*, 1962].

Ministry of Transport and Communications have already taken up this matter with the Freight Investigation Bureau. According to the latest report received from the Freight Investigation Bureau, they have been able to secure reduction in freight rates on canned provision from Bombay to U.K., Continent, Tripoli, Accra, Logos and Yoko Homa. They have also been successful in reducing the freight rates on samples of canned fruits from Bombay to U.K., Continent and U.S.A. Further efforts are also being made by the Bureau for the reduction in freight rates from Bombay to Persian Gulf and from Calcutta to U. K. The Agricultural Marketing Adviser has also requested the various exporters of fruits and vegetable products to bring to the notice of the Freight Investigation Bureau full particulars of further instances of high and anomalous freight rates, if any.

[*Ministry of Food & Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O. M. No. F. 5-13/61-A.M., dated the 10th September*, 1962].

1	2	3	4
43	89	The Committee feel that concerted efforts are necessary to introduce and to make a success of assistance schemes relating to fruit and vegetable preservation industry in the Third Five Year Plan.	Concerted efforts are being made for the implementation of assistance schemes included in the Third Five Year Plan and other export promotion schemes. [*Ministry of Food & Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O. M. No. F. 5-13/61-A.M., dated the 19th January, 1962*].
45	93	The Committee would like it to be ensured that there is no slackness in vigilance work under Fruit Products Order, 1955 due to other work entrusted to the staff.	The staff has been strengthened in order to ensure that there is no slackness in vigilance work under the F.P.O. 1955. [*Ministry of Food & Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O. M. No. F. 5-13/61-A.M., dated the 19th January, 1962*].
46	96	The Committee regret that the scheme for the setting up of five regional laboratories for fruit and vegetable preservation has been unduly delayed and has made very little progress all these years. They recommend that the Ministry should impress upon the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research the need for expeditious implementation of the scheme.	The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has been requested to take urgent steps for expeditious implementation of the scheme for the setting up of Regional Laboratories. [*Ministry of Food & Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O. M. No. F. 5-13/61-A.M., dated the 19th January, 1962*].

		(Further information called for by the Committee.) Latest position in the matter may please be intimated. [*L. S. S. O. M. No.* 32(4)-*ECII*/61 *dated the 4th May,* 1962].	The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research have already taken necessary steps for the implementation of the scheme for the setting up of Regional Laboratories. The latest report received from the Council indicates that Regional Research Stations have already started functioning at Bombay, Nagpur and Trichur. Accommodation has also been arranged for setting up regional research station at Lucknow. The remaining research stations are also proposed to be set up by them on a phased basis. [*Ministry of Food & Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O. M. No. F.* 5-13/61-*A.M., dated the* 10*th September,* 1962].

B. Recommendations contained in the 130th Report

3	8	The Committee hope that with the taking over of the geological and hydrological aspects of work by the Exploratory Tubewells Organisation a corresponding reduction in the strength has been effected in the establishment of the Geological Survey of India.	Yes. The Geological Survey of India has confirmed that the posts were discontinued with effect from 1-8-1959. [*Ministry of Food & Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O. M. No.* 5-22/61. *T. W. dated the* 22*nd December,* 1961].

1	2	3	4
5	10	The Committee recommend that the proforma for writing consolidated report on the geology and groundwater resources of particular composite area should be approved early so that such reports could be more readily prepared and studied.	The proforma for writing consolidated reports on the results of exploration has since been approved. [*Ministry of Food & Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O. M. No. 5-22/61-T. W. dated the 22nd December, 1961*].
6	16	The Committee feel that the Organisation should maintain accurate statistics of areas brought under perennial irrigation and the increase in agricultural production achieved as a result of the Project. It need hardly be pointed out that such data is essential to assess whether successful wells have been able to irrigate land to such an extent as to justify expenditure on the Exploratory Tubewells Organisation.	The recommendation has been noted and action is being taken to maintain the necessary statistics. [*Ministry of Food & Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O. M. No. 5-22/61-T. W. dated the 22nd December, 1961*].
	21	The Committee recommend that effective steps should be taken to eliminate the loss incurred on account of non-recovery of imbedded pipes.	Recovery of imbedded pipes becomes difficult if extraction is delayed. In the past, extraction had to be deferred pending receipt of advice from State Govts. as to whether they would accept boreholes not satisfying the criterion for a suc-

			cessful well. Under the revised arrangements agreement as to the minimum acceptable standard is proposed to be obtained before the exploratory operations commence. This will enable Exploratory Tubewells Organisation to commence extraction of pipes promptly wherever necessary. [*Ministry of Food & Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O. M. No. 5-22/61-TW dated the 22nd December*, 1961.]
10	24	The Committee recommend that where boreholes are not accepted by the State Governments, they may be handed over to cooperatives, private persons and organisations, if they are prepared to bear a reasonable proportion of the cost of the tubewells so as to avoid the entire expenditure becoming infructuous.	The recommendation has been accepted. The sale will, however, have to be effected through the State Governments because Exploratory Tubewells Organisation does not have any title to the land on which the bores are drilled. [*Ministry of Food & Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O. M. No. 5-22/61-T.W., dated the 22nd December*, 1961]
11	25	The Committee feel that it would have obviously been better if in the first instance more intensive exploration of the area near Chandan (Rajas-	The recommendations have been noted. In formulating plans for exploration during the Third Plan period the need for intensive work

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		than) had been undertaken. It would be wasteful to stagger the period of work in an area. However desirable wide coverage under the scheme might be, it should not evidently be at the expense of adequate and essential intensive exploratory work.	has been fully kept in view. [*Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. 5-22/61-T.W. dated the 22nd December, 1961*].
12	26	The Committee hope that the measures (mentioned in para 25) would curtail the time lag between the completion of a production well and its utilisation to a great extent.	
13	28	The Committee recommend that during the Third Plan period the work of boring in all the areas may be chalked out as a whole and rationally distributed so as to minimise the shifting charges and transit time. A perspective plan may be drawn up covering a sufficiently long period upto which the organisation is likely to exist and areas for exploration selected from time to time keeping this point in view.	The recommendation made by the Committee has been noted. The organisation is to continue till the end of the Third Plan period and a perspective plan for this period has been drawn up. [*Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. 5-22/61-T.W. dated the 22nd December, 1961*].

16	34	Since the stores lying at Bhusaval are of substantial value, the Committee recommend that the stores may be verified by an independent officer at least once a year.	The recommendation has been accepted. [*Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. 5-22|61-T.W. dated the 22nd December, 1961*].

C. Recommendations contained in the 131st Report

1	3	The Committee are of the view that fifteen years lease period is too short within which the Central Govt. could get a reasonable return on the capital invested, particularly since a considerable period will necessarily be taken in the process of developing the land and providing irrigation and other essential facilities and it would be necessary to have at least another period of fifteen years, the option resting with the Govt. of India. In the circumstances they consider it desirable that at the time of the conclusion of the present fifteen years period, the option is exercised in favour of its extension by another period of fifteen years.	Noted. [*Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. F. 11-35|61-F.R. 3098 dated the 19th December, 1961*].
2	4	The Committee urge that the lease terms should be laid down without further delay and payments of the lease rent due made early.	Noted. [*Ministry of Food and Agriculture O.M. No. F. 11-35|61-FR 3098 dated the 19th December, 1961*].

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		(*Further information called for by the Committee*).	
		It may please be stated whether the lease terms have since been laid down and payments of rent due made.	The lease terms have since been finalised and payment of rental charges due to the Government of Rajasthan has been authorised.
		[*L.S.S. O.M. No.* 32(6) *ECII*/61 *dated the 5th February*, 1962].	[*Ministry of Food and Agriculture O.M. No. F.* 11-12|62-*FR dated the 17th April*, 1962].
5	10	The Committee are surprised that there should have been a faulty assessment of expenditure for the Second Plan period under several items which rendered the original estimates unsound and entirely unrealistic. They are unable to see any justification for several essential items not having been included earlier in the estimates. They hope that the revised estimates present a reasonably accurate picture of the likely outlay on the scheme.	The original estimates turned out to be inaccurate mainly on account of increase in the outlay on buildings which was due to the two reasons mentioned by the Committee, namely, (i) higher cost of construction at Suratgarh and (ii) non-inclusion of certain essential works initially. In the case of spare parts the exact quantity of spare parts which had been received along with the gift machinery was not known and therefore only a nominal provision of Rs. 0·50 lakh was made on the understanding that the provision would have to be re-examined after the gift consignments were opened

			and spare parts taken into stock. In actual practice, it was found that the quantity received as gift was very little. As for Petrol, Oils and Lubricants, the increase is attributable to increased cost of petrol, etc., and also due to most of the vehicles received as gift being petrol driven instead of diesel driven, etc. In two cases, namely, land revenue and clearance, customs and storage of gift machinery, the original estimates were very rough. The original estimates were not based on any experience of running of big Farms with the help of Russian equipment. The revised estimates were based on this experience and it is hoped, they will not be so wide of the mark. [*Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. F. 11-35|61-F.R. 3098 dated the 19th December, 1961*].
6	II	As four years have elapsed since the setting up of the farm, the Committee urge that the accounting procedure should be finalised without further delay.	The accounting procedure is awaiting approval of the Comptroller and Auditor-General. He has been requested to expedite his approval. [*Ministry of Food and Agriculture O.M. No. F. 11-35|61-FR 3098 dated the 19th December, 1961*].

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		(*Further information called for by the Committee*).	
		Latest position in the matter may please be intimated.	The accounting procedure has since been finalised.
		[*L.S.S. O.M. No.* 32(6) *ECII*/61, *dated the* 5*th February*, 1962].	[*Ministry of Food and Agriculture O.M. No.* 11-12/62-FR, *dated the* 17*th April*, 1962].
8	15	The Committee would like that purchase of current assets such as gunny bags is planned carefully and their prompt receipt ensured so that large stocks are not held far in advance of requirements, which has the result of locking up funds. They suggest that the need for the large stock of gunny bags as also general stores (technical) and spare parts where also during the agriculture year 1959-60 a substantial increase from Rs. 1,84,900 to Rs. 4,05,570 has been noticed may be gone into by the Ministry and suitable instructions given for systematic planning and purchase of stores based on requirements for a reasonable period.	The recommendation is accepted. Instructions are being issued to the Farm authorities for systematic planning and purchase of stores based on requirements for a reasonable period without any stores being overstocked. [*Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. F.* 11-35/61-FR 3098, *dated the* 19*th December*, 1961].

11	21	The Committee need hardly stress the advantages of providing the workers of the farm a personal interest in increased production. They hope that the results of the application of the incentive award scheme in *Khariff season of the year* 1960 would be assessed carefully and a decision taken early on its further extension.	Incentive award scheme which was sanctioned for the *Kharif* season of the year 1960 was also extended to the *Rabi* season of 1960-61. The effect of the scheme will be adjudged and its further extension will be considered at the appropriate time. There is no doubt that such schemes do provide incentive to the workers. Besides this, other schemes have also been introduced for producing enthusiasm and personal attachment among the workers, *e.g.* institution of cash awards for any meritorious work, concessional sale of food grains, etc. [*Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. F. 11-35/61-F.R. 3098, dated the 19th December*, 1961].
14	26-27	(i) The Committee suggest that action initiated to obtain water supply from Harike barrage may be pursued vigorously. (ii) The need for improving and stabilising the water supplies to the farm which has already been in existence for nearly four years and a half needs no stress.	(i) The recommendation is accepted. (ii) Noted. [*Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. F. 11-35/61-F.R. 3098, dated the 19th December*, 1961].

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17	32-33	(i) The Committee suggest that a scientific method may be followed in storing the farm produce. The representative of the farm in his evidence agreed that the necessary improvements would be effected soon. (ii) The Committee would stress the need for adequate storage for produce in the farm to prevent damage on account of exposure to rains.	(i) Noted. Necessary steps are being taken in consultation with the Director of Storage and Inspection or the Department of Food for storage of produce in the grain godowns according to scientific methods. (ii) Noted. Two grains godowns have been included in the building programme of the farm for 1961-62. Besides, the Government of Rajasthan have been requested to persuade the State Warehousing Corporation to open a seed-store in the Farm areas as a part of their Warehousing Programme. This is being actively pursued with the State Governments. [*Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. F. 11-35/61-F.R. 3098, dated the 19th December, 1961*].
18	34	The Committee recommend that the equipment for the tractor repairing workshop may be expeditiously installed and brought into use.	All equipment received from U.S.S.R. has since been installed and the work-shop is now functioning. [*Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. F. 11-35/61-F.R. 3098, dated the 19th December, 1961*]

19	35	The Committee suggest that earnest efforts may be made for early introduction of the animal husbandry scheme as also for the development of orchard.	In the 2nd Five Year Plan, owing to irrigation supply being non-perennial, the activities of the farm were chiefly confined to agriculture. However, a small beginning has already been made in so far as poultry keeping and development of orchard are concerned. Last year 4,500 plants of citrus fruits were planted but most of these were destroyed by the floods. Steps for starting a scheme for animal husbandry are under way. Some animals (cows and bulls) of improved breeds are being obtained from N. D. R. I. Karnal to serve as foundation stock at the Farm. Arrangements are also being made to put up sheds for cattle. [*Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. F. 11-35/61-F.R. 3098, dated the 19th December, 1961*].
20	37-38	In connection with setting up of new mechanised farms in the Third Plan the Committee would stress the need for great care being exercised in the selection of sites for such farms taking all the aspects into consideration. They draw attention to this because they find that in its	Noted. [*Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. F. 11-36/61 F.R. 3098, dated the 19th December, 1961*].

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		report the Site Selection Committee which went into the question of location of the Central Mechanised Farm to be set up with the Russian equipment and recommended Suratgarh for that purpose had not specifically taken note of susceptibility of the area to floods which in practice have been a serious drawback to its functioning. It is obvious that the endeavour should be to avoid such and other drawbacks (mentioned in para 38) if ever the Government decide to go in for another State Farm.	

CHAPTER III

REPLIES OF GOVERNMENT WHICH HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE COMMITTEE

Serial No. (as in the Appendix to the Report)	Reference to paragraph No. of the Report	Summary of Recommendation/ conclusion	Reply of the Government
1	2	3	4
		A. Recommendations contained in the 129th Report	
2	1	The Committee hope that the Class IV staff of the Directorate would be suitably housed early and that in the meantime effective action would be taken to ameliorate their living conditions.	Providing residential accommodation to the staff is the concern of the Ministry of Works, Housing & Supply. The matter was taken up with them as soon as the Directorate shifted its headquarters from New Delhi to Nagpur. New Class IV quarters recently constructed have been allotted to the majority and the remaining would be given residential accommodation as soon as new quarters are constructed. [*Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. F. 5-13/61-AM, dated 19th January*, 1962].

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3(i)	15	The Committee recommend that the delay in printing of Administration Reports and other publications of the Directorate may be carefully examined and suitable remedial measures taken to rectify them.	Noted. Indents for printing are first sent to the Controller of Printing and Stationery who allots the work to one of the Government Presses. In order to avoid delays in printing, the Controller of Printing and Stationery has been approached to entrust all the printing work of the Directorate to the Government Press at Nagpur where the printing can be expedited through personal contacts. Delays also occur in fixing the sale prices of survey reports. Usually the prices fixed in accordance with the normal rules are very high and it takes a good deal of time to get a reduced price fixed in consultation with the Associated Finance. To cut down delays, the associated Finance are being requested that while fixing prices for the publications of this Directorate, only the

			cost of printing should be taken into account and the usual surcharge of 60% over the cost of printing should be waived. The matter is being examined in consultation with the Ministry of Finance.
3(ii)	76	The Committee suggest that a procedure may be devised to ensure that the Administration Reports are published in time. It should be possible to prepare a schedule for bringing out these reports and adhering to it.	The Administration Report of the Directorate for the period 1957-58 to 1959-60 has since been compiled and sent to the press for printing. To avoid delays in future, it has now been decided that the Administration Reports for the year ending March 31 should be compiled and sent to the press by the end of the following June. It may be added that the report for the year 1960-61 has also been sent to the Press. [*Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. F. 5-13/61-AM, dated the 19th January*, 1962].
		Further information called for by the Committee.	
		(i) The present average time lag between sending the manuscript to the press and getting final printed copies thereof may please be stated.	Between 6 months to 1 year.

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		(ii) It may please be stated whether the Administrative Report for the period 1960-61 has since been printed. (*Lok Sabha Secretariat O.M. No. 32(4)EC/61, dated the 4th May, 1962*).	Yes [*Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. F. 5-13/61-AM, dated the 10th September, 1962*].
5	21	The Committee recommend that effective measures may be taken to extend the principle of grading to as many of the agricultural products as possible during the Third Plan.	One of the schemes sanctioned under the Third Five Year Plan envisages the extension of quality control under Agmark to all the important agricultural commodities which have not so far been covered. It has been decided that the compulsory grading before export may be enforced immediately on Myrobalans, Cashew kernels, Pepper, Chillies, Cardamom and Oil Cakes. Steps are also being taken to bring other commodities like Vegetable Oilseeds, wheat-atta, Jute, Pulses, Maize, Barley etc. under the voluntary quality control for internal consumption. [*Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O.M.*

6	22	**Voluntary grading scheme has not made the desired impact on the producers, consumers and the trade in the country. Educating the producer and promoting quality consciousness amongst the consumers are the pre-requisites for the success of the scheme.**	*No. F. 5-13/61-AM, dated 19th January,* 1962]. The Third Five-Year Plan provides for the establishment of grading services in all the States with a view to ensuring that sale of important commodities is done on the basis of well defined grade standards. It is also envisaged that every State Marketing Organisation would have a Market Extension Cell at the headquarters with a view to carrying out promotional work on grading on an effective basis and popularising grading techniques amongst the growers through actual demonstrations. The Third Five Year Plan also provides for the establishment of a Market Extension Cell at the headquarters of the Directorate for maintaining necessary liaison with the State Marketing Departments in this regard and also supplying them with necessary publicity materials for popularising grading. Promotional work on grading would also be carried out with the help of Marketing Co-operatives and Market Committees. [*Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O.M.*

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7	25	The Committee are of the view that the facility of allowing priority to graded produce in the matter of movement over railways if accorded would provide an incentive for adoption of Agmark grade standards and therefore, recommend that the Government may examine in detail very early the question in consultation with the Ministry of Law and arrive at a decision. [*Further information called for by the Committee.*] The result of the examination of the legal difficulties in allowing priority to graded produce in the matter of movement over railways may please be stated. The latest position in the matter of according facilities for movement in full wagon loads may please also be stated. [*Lok Sabha Secretariat O.M. No.* 32(4)ECII/61 *dated the 4th May,* 1962].	*No. F. 5-13/61-AM dated 19th January,* 1962]. The Ministry of Railways (Railway Board) have explained that priority classification for movement on rail is applicable when movement is required in wagon-loads. Ministry of Railways have accordingly been asked for providing necessary facilities when movement takes place in full wagon loads. [*Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. F. 5-13/61-AM dated 19th January,* 1962]. The Ministry of Law, which were consulted, have opined that in view of Art. 14 of the Constitution grant of priority to any class of traffic will not be justified merely on the basis of goods being graded. The Ministry of Law have further observed that the railway priority cannot be used to encourage grading. In the circumstances, no useful purpose is likely to be served by pursuing the matter further.

			[*Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. F. 5-13/61-A.M. dated the 10th September, 1962*].
9	28	The Committee suggest that an early decision may be taken in the matter of restricting inter-State-Movement to graded ghee only and would also recommend that the feasibility of extending it to other commodities which are present apt to be heavily adulterated may be examined.	Consequent on the amendment to the P.F.A. Rules w.e.f. 1.10.61 it has been ensured that ghee from certain regions with a particular set of standards moves to consuming areas with a set of higher standards only under the Agmark Seal. This will go a long way to stop adulteration. The question of enforcing similar measures in respect of other commodities is being examined. [*Ministry of Food & Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. F. 5-13/61-AM dated* 19.1.1962.]
12	31	The Committee suggest that the feasibility of the suggestion that the traders supplying mustard seeds to oil mills should be licensed and that proper checking of seeds should be undertaken by the Agricultural Marketing Offices may be examined.	Owing to the large number of traders involved in the merchandising of mustard seeds, it would not be practicable to license all the traders supplying mustard seeds to oil mills with a view to exercising quality control thereon. Where the oil mills are purchasing their supplies in regulated markets or from marketing co-operatives, they can procure mustard seeds of satisfactory quality. Grade standards for mustard seeds are being formulated for

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			adoption in the regulated markets, in marketing co-operatives and in other commercial transactions. This would further help in improving the quality of supply of seeds to the oil mills. In respect of such oil mills which have come under Agmark quality control, the chemist posted in each of them exercises quality control in the premises of the mills before the seeds are crushed. Keeping this in view, efforts are being made to extend Agmark grading programme to all the big oil mills. In fact, more than a dozen big mills are now grading oils under Agmark. [*Ministry of Food & Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. F. 5-13|61-A.M. dated the 19th January*, 1962].
13	32	The Committee are of opinion that the laboratories and refineries to be set up in the Third Plan by the Central Government would be particularly of assistance to the small	This was one of the basic considerations when the schemes were formulated in the Third Five Year Plan.

		producers in the grading of ghee and vegetable oils.	These laboratories and refineries would, however, be set up by the State Governments with Central financial assistance according to the pattern approved by the Planning Commission. [*Ministry of Food & Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. F.* 5-13/61-*A.M. dated the 19th January,* 1962].
14	35	The Committee suggest that the grade specifications for pepper may be finalised and the schemes for voluntary grading of cashew-nut and pepper through Export Promotion Councils implemented very early. They also suggest that a careful watch may be kept by the Directorate on the work of grading by these organisations to check against disregard of standards and specifications.	Grade specifications for Pepper have been finalised and published in the Gazette of India in July 1961. The quality control on this would be under the overall supervision of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser which includes Test Check Sampling of the consignments graded by the Export Promotion Council. Due care will be taken to ensure that specifications as laid down are strictly adhered to by the Export Promotion Council. The Export Promotion Council have since decided that quality control on Cashew Kernels be done by the Directorate of Marketing & Inspection under Agmark. [*Ministry of Food & Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. F.* 5-13/61-*AM dated* 19.1.1962.]

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17	41	Since compulsory grading of wool is done for export, the method of grading should be according to the requirements of world market. It is therefore not clear to the Committee as to why the Indian Standard method is different both from United Kingdom and U.S.A. The Committee recommend that the method of specifications may be gone into with a view to do away with these differences. [*Further information called for by the Committee*].	The question of amending the existing grade specification is being examined in consultation with the Indian Standards Institution with a view to making these consistent with the demand of the foreign buying countries. [*Ministry of Food & Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. F. 5-13/61-A.M. dated the 19th January*, 1962].
		Latest position in the matter may please be intimated. [*Lok Sabha Secretariat O.M. No.* 32(4) ECII/61 *dated the* 4th *May*, 1962].	Since our method of analysis of wool are laid down in the Indian Standards 1949—1959, any revision of this method necessarily involves a revision of the relevant Indian Standards. The Indian Standards Institution have been requested to revise the relevant Indian Standard in the light of the recommendations of the Estimates Committee. The Indian Standards Institution have

since invited technical comments on the relevant Indian Standards with a view to revising the same.

Further, Shri Dixie, Director, Australian Wool Testing Authority had visited the Wool Testing House at Bombay in January, 1962, to familiarise himself with the method adopted by us for estimating clean wool yield. Dr. Dixie was making a first-hand study of the wool testing methods adopted by the various countries of the world. He was, therefore, requested to give his technical comments and suggestions on the Indian Standards methods now under revision. The comments have been received and according to Dr. Dixie present method of analysis is not as strict as the A.S.T.M. (American) methods and is more favourable to Indian export trade. The relevant extracts of the comments of Dr. Dixie are reproduced below:—

"The Indian Standard 1349 allows moisture regain of 16% and does not give any allowance for residual ash and alcohol extract, as the case of the A.S.T.M. STANDARD. This means that

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			the wool yield as determined by the Indian Standard 1349, will give a slightly higher result than that according to the clean wool fibre present technique as defined in A.S.T.M. 584." Incidentally it may be mentioned that the revision of the Indian Standards is necessarily a long drawn out and time consuming process, wherein comments have to be obtained from varied interests both in India and abroad. These are then placed before the appropriate Expert Committee of the I.S.I. and subsequently have to be duly approved by the Divisional Council before emerging as revised standards. The I.S.I. is being requested to expedite the revision. [*Ministry of Food & Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. F.5-13|61-A.M. dated the 10th September, 1962*].
24	49	The Committee recommend that Government may examine the matter of	The difficulty arose because graded tobacco is sold at a premium and

		non-purchase of tobacco by the packers owning redrying plants in Guntur from the cooperatives in detail and take necessary steps to ensure that the cooperatives are not discriminated against.	some of Redrying factory owners resisted such extra charge. But subsequently they realised that graded tobacco would facilitate the work and ensure uniform packing. The difficulty has thus been resolved and they are purchasing graded tobacco from Cooperative Societies. [*Ministry of Food & Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. F. 5-13/61-A.M. dated the 19th January, 1962*].
26	51	The Committee feel that it may be advisable for the Directorate to get duplicates of type samples from the suppliers on the basis of which they have entered into contracts so that at the time of grading their consignment, it is ensured that it is in conformity with the approved sample; thus obviating the chances of its rejection by the buyer later on the plea of difference in refraction etc.	The underlying idea in recommending packing according to type samples seems to be to avoid disputes. It may be pointed out that even if packing is done according to type samples, it may not always serve the desired object, in as much as there is considerable time lag between the despatch of the sample and the actual grading by the packers. Meanwhile, the colour of tobacco is liable to change due to the effect of weather and conditions of storage. Moreover, sample is usually sent from small lots drawn from a few tracts while packing is usually done from the run of the crop. There is, therefore, likely to be some difference in colour between the sample

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			and the actual supply. The object in view can better be served if all the exporters enter into contracts with the buyers on the basis of Agmark grades only and not on the basis of samples. Grading according to samples is also undertaken, however, on the request of the seller. [*Ministry of Food & Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. F. 5-13/61-AM dated* 19-1-1962].
29	14	The Committee suggest that the matter regarding the heavy import duty levied by the Government of U.S.A. on the import of sandalwood oil as a result of which only sandalwood is exported to that country may be taken up with that Government so that export of sandalwood oil to that country is also made possible.	U.S.A. is the only country to which Sandalwood is exported in some quantities for distillation of Oil. This does not, however, mean that no Sandalwood Oil is exported to U.S.A. Last two years' exports to U.S.A. of these two commodities are as under:—

Commodity	1959 Quantity	1959 Value Rs.	1960 Quantity	1960 Value Rs.
Sandalwood	159 tons	8,26,602	142·5 tons	10,48,831
Sandal wood Oil	48699 Lbs.	25,23,404	30400 Lbs.	21,06,432

While the import of sandalwood into U.S.A. is free, there is a duty of 10% *ad valorem* on imports of sandalwood oil. Excepting Mysore Govt. no other party exports sandalwood to U.S.A. for distillation. The Mysore Govt. has a contract with M|s. Bush & Co. of New York for distilling the oil from this wood on behalf of the Mysore Govt. The Directorate is not aware if the contract is renewed every year or after a particular length of time. Action in this regard has, however, to be taken by the Mysore Government. Recommendations of the Estimates Committee have, therefore, been forwarded to the Mysore Government for necessary action.

[*Ministry of Food & Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. F. 5-13/61-AM dated* 19-1-1962].

90	96	The Committee hope that the Report of the *ad-hoc* Advisory Committee set up to investigate the reasons for the decline in export of sann hemp in the year 1958-59 and to suggest measures for arresting and reversing the position would be finalised early and that steps considered necessary would be taken thereon	The report of the *Ad-hoc* Advisory Committee on Sann Hemp has already been received. The main recommendations in so far as the Directorate is concerned and the action taken thereon are indicated below:— 1. *Issue of delay shipment certificates.*

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		by the Directorate expeditiously so as to increase the export of sann hemp.	2. *Ensuring delivery in time to the foreign importers.* The main cause for delays in shipment was that the trade associations which were empowered under the contract prescribed by the London Hemp Association to issue certificates in case of genuine delays in shipment were doing so as a matter of routine. The Directorate in consultation with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the London Hemp Association has accordingly already taken up the function of issuing of certificates in the case of delays in shipment of sann hemp with effect from March, 1960. As a result, the number of delays has been considerably reduced. So far, only two certificates of delays in shipment have been issued. 3. *Establishment of a Co-operative Marketing Society to provide confidence and assurance of fair prices*

to cultivators to encourage greater production.

On the basis of a model scheme prepared by this Directorate, a number of primary Co-operative Societies for production and marketing of sann hemp have been organised in U.P. the most important sann hemp producing State. The apex organisation of these societies has also since undertaken grading and packing of sann hemp into pucca bales at Shiupur. It may be added that this recommendation has also been brought to the notice of the Ministry of Cooperation and Community Development which is concerned with the subject of cooperative marketing.

4. *Publicity in foreign countries about the uses of sann hemp.*

The Directorate has brought out a publicity pamphlet on sann hemp. Copies of these are being sent to the Indian Embassies in various countries where sann hemp is already at present being imported or there are possibilities of import. Besides, samples of principal trade descriptions and grades of sann hemp are also

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			sent abroad for exhibition in important international fairs and exhibitions.
			5. *Readjustment of agmark standards in terms of such agreement as may be reached between the London and Indian Hemp Associations.*
			This will be undertaken as soon as such an agreement has been reached.
			6. *Full weight and consideration to be given to the views of the Hemp Trade.*
			The Agricultural Marketing Adviser always tries to carry the trade with him in all matters affecting them. Full weight and consideration will naturally be given to the views of the Hemp Trade, subject, of course, to the A.M. A statutory responsibility of ensuring compliance with appropriate standards to the need generally for safeguarding the reputation of Indian merchandise.
			[*Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. F. 5-13/61-AM, dated the 19th January*, 1962].

31	58	The Committee hope that a final decision regarding Agmark specifications provided for sann hemp will be arrived at early after giving the fullest consideration to the views of the trade.	The specifications prescribed for various grades of sann hemp are physically represented by standard samples. These samples are prepared by the Sann hemp Inspectorate in consultation with the Trade and they bear the seals of both. As the samples deteriorate on keeping for long, they are renewed and jointly sealed every year on the basis of the preceding year's samples. In 1956, on the initiative of the Trade, the London Hemp Association sent to the Directorate a set of Benares Sann hemp samples which they considered to satisfy the prescribed specifications. Since then, annual standard samples are being prepared on that basis. During the last two years, the Trade has been asking for lowering the quality of the standard samples although the foreign buyers consider the existing standard samples satifactory. The Directorate can obviously agree to a change only if such a change is acceptable to the London Hemp Association, a body which represents the U.K. importers who are our principal buyers. The matter came up before

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			the *Ad hoc* Advisory Committee for sann hemp also and it suggested to the representatives of the Benares Hemp Association and the Indian Hemp Association in July 1960 to get fresh samples approved by the London Hemp Association. But so far, the Trade has not sent any fresh samples to the London Hemp Association for their acceptance. Meanwhile the representatives of the Benares Hemp Association have accepted and sealed the standard samples for 1960-61. This shows that the Trade has now finally decided to accept the standard samples prepared by the Inspectorate. [*Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No.* F5-13/61-*AM dated the* 19*th January*, 1962.]
32	62	The delays at every stage and the poor progress so far made in the implementation of the scheme for the establishment of the Central Control Laboratory and eight regional subsidiary laboratories for	While it is true that due to dearth in the availability of steel and iron and the ban imposed by the Government of India on the construction of buildings, it was not possible to undertake the construction

quality control purposes in the First and Second Five Year Plans are unfortunate. Special efforts are necessary if the performance is to be bettered during the Third Plan as indeed it should be, in the context of ambitious plans of the Directorate to extend agmarking to all the foodgrains, oilseeds and oils during that period.

of this laboratory, this fact has not adversely affected the exercise of quality control as laboratories were set up in hired building where necessary. Considerable progress has, however, been made recently in the construction of Central Control Laboratory, Nagpur and this would be completed by the middle of 1962. Construction has also started for the Regional Laboratory at Cochin and it is expected that it would be completed by the end of 1962-63. Detailed plans and estimates have been prepared for the construction of the laboratory at Kanpur and the same has been approved by the Superintending Engineer, C.P.W.D., New Delhi. Tenders for construction are being called. The Guntur Regional Laboratory has been set up in a hired building, because it was urgently required. Action has been initiated for acquiring a laboratory site in Bombay. Land has been selected and funds sanctioned. Other Laboratories would be set up as and when required.

[*Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. F5-13/61-AM dated the 19th January, 1962.*]

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33	68	The Committee hope that during the Third Plan a regular procedure will be devised for bringing the survey reports up-to-date. In this connection, they would like to emphasise that the Directorate should make increasing use of the services of State Marketing Officers and inspectors etc. for collecting material required for their survey reports for it is not desirable that there should be duplication of machinery at the Central and State level merely for compilation of data.	A scheme for the expansion of research on agricultural marketing has been mooted under the Third Five Year Plan. When this is sanctioned it would be possible to revise survey reports periodically and keep them up-to-date. In the matter of collection of data, the Directorate always seeks the collaboration of the State Marketing Departments. Due to paucity of staff the State Marketing Departments are not always able to assist us actively. State Governments have been advised to strengthen the marketing organisations and it is hoped that the position would improve. [*Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No.* F5-13/61-*AM dated the* 19*th January*, 1962.]
34	69	The Committee hope that during the Third Plan the Government will be able to persuade the State Govern-	The State Governments have already been advised to strengthen their marketing organisations in order to

		ments in the matter of strengthening their marketing organisations wherever necessary and of bringing about uniformity as suggested by the Study Group of the Planning Commission.	enable them to shoulder the increased responsibilities arising out of the implementation of the various developmental schemes envisaged under the Third Five Year Plan. [*Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No.* F5-13/61-*AM dated the 19th January*, 1962.]
37	7	The Committee recommend that the Central Government may actively pursue the matter regarding regulation of markets and persuade States which have not yet enacted the necessary legislation, namely, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Rajasthan and Assam to pass the same and follow it up into action. The Central Government may show the way by extending legislation to Manipur and by making concrete progress in setting up regulated markets in the Union Territories where the Committee regret to observe that not even one out of the 107 markets had been regulated upto the end of March 1959 and only three thereafter up to now.	The matter is being pursued with the State Governments concerned. The latest position is given below. Rajasthan has since passed the Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1960. At the meeting of the State Marketing Officers held in February, 1961, U.P. and West Bengal stated that their Governments were actually seized of the problem and would shortly bring forward the necessary Legislation in this regard. As regards Assam, the Bill has been redrafted by this Directorate and may shortly be brought before the State Legislature.

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			Tripura is also actively considering the question of regulating its markets and has asked for the advice of the Government in finalising the arrangements. Manipur Administration submitted a proposal for the extension of the Bombay Agricultural Produce Markets Act to that territory. Government of India has suggested to the Administration that it would be better to extend the Bihar Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1960 to Manipur as that Act is an improvement over other similar Act. [*Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. F5-13/61-AM dated the 19th January*, 1962.]
39	81	The Committee are of the view that in contrast to the tremendous scope for development of fruit and vegetable preservation industry in a predominantly agricultural coun-	For the development of the fruit and vegetable preservation industry, provision for the following schemes has been made in the Third Five Year Plan.

try like India, the existing state of the industry is far from satisfactory. The potentialities of development of this industry on the one hand and the need for providing transport and more particularly preservation facilities on the other are great and call for action.

(1) *Loans to the industry.* Provision 30 lakhs.

This is a continuing scheme from the Second Five Year Plan. For setting up new fruit products units and renovating the old ones, a sum of Rs. 30 lakhs as loan to the industry has been provided in the Third Five Year Plan. Provision for grant of loans in the co-operative sector has also been made by the Ministry of Community Development.

(2) *Tinplate subsidy Scheme.* A provision of Rs. 60 lakhs has been made in the Third Five Year Plan.

This is also a continuing scheme from the Second Five Year Plan. As recommended by the Tariff Commission a sum of Rs 500 per ton of tinplate used in the manufacture of fruit and vegetable products under the F.P.O. 1955 is being given to the industry with the main object of reducing the cost of production by making available open top sanitary cans to the industry at rates comparable with the rates for the same in foreign countries.

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			(3) *Training centres in fruit and vegetable preservation—Provision of Rs. 8 lakhs.* It is proposed to set up 50 training centres in the Community Development Blocks and National Extension and Service Centres during the Third Five Year Plan period to make available preservation facilities and training to the growers in rural areas.
			(4) *Mobie units for peripatetic demonstration and propaganda—Provision Rs. 7 lakhs.* In order to popularise the art of fruit preservation, it is proposed to have mobile units for peripatetic demonstration and propaganda in such States where ample scope exists for the development of the industry. These mobile vans will serve to popularise the consumption of processed fruit and vegetable products and thus create a potential market for fruit and vegetable products.
			It is hoped that though a provision of Rs. 1·05 crores was made as above for

			the various development schemes for the Third Five Year Plan, the potentialities of the development of this industry would be suitably exploited. [*Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. F5-13/61-AM dated the 19th January*, 1962.]
40	84	The Committee hope that the increase in subsidy on tin-plates from Rs. 500 to Rs. 700 per ton agreed to in consultation with the Ministry of Finance will be given effect to quickly. They feel that the decision in the matter should have been taken and announced earlier to set at rest apprehensions of the trade on this score.	The proposal to enhance the subsidy on tin-plate from Rs. 500 to Rs. 700 per ton has not been agreed to by the Ministry of Finance who have advised that the whole question should be referred to the Tariff Commission. In the meanwhile however, an additional draw-back of Rs. 200 per ton of tin-plate consumed in export consignments has been sanctioned. [*Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. F5-13/61-AM dated the 19th January*, 1962.]
41	87	The Committee are of the view that sugar, if exported to the extent possible, in the form of fruit products is likely to yield better return	The matter is being examined by the Directorate of Sugar and Vanaspati, Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the Directorate of Export

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		in terms of foreign exchange. They recommend that the feasibility of allotting a quota of sugar at world market price to the fruit products industry on the condition that fruit products with that sugar content are exported may be examined.	Promotion of the Minitsry of Commerce and Industry. [*Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. F. 5-13/61-AM dated the 19th January, 1962.*]
		Further information called for by the Committee : Latest position in the matter may please be intimated. [*L.S.S. O.M. No. 32(4)ECII/61, dated the 4th May, 1962.*]	The concession has since been made available although in a different form. Exporters of Fruit Products are now entitled to earn in respect of exports made from 1st April, 1962—10 per cent of the export earnings. This latter amount may not be exactly equal to the difference between the internal and F.A.S. price of sugar in London, but the relief should go a long way in promoting both larger utilisation of fruit and larger export of sugar in another form. [*Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. F. 5-13/61-AM, dated the 10th September, 1962.*]

44	91-92	In view of the fact that the fruit and vegetable preservation industry has immense potentiality for development, the Committee recommend that the matter of procedural difficulties in providing for loan assistance may be gone into and removed expeditiously so that no hindrance is caused to the progress of the scheme in the Third Plan.	According to the pattern of financial assistance as envisaged during Third Five Year Plan, the loan assistance to be given to the fruit and vegetable industries through the State Governments, has been treated as a State Plan Scheme for which necessary Plan Provision as well as Budget Provision is to be made by the respective State Governments. In view of this, unless State Governments make necessary plan provision in their sector, no loan can be advanced by them to this industry. At the time of discussion of the Annual Plan with the State Govts. much emphasis is being laid to make necessary provision for this Industry. [*Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. F. 13/61-AM dated the 19th January* 1962.]

B. Recommendations contained in the 130th Report

	5	The Committee feel that either the Board of Management should function effectively or it should be wound up.	It has been decided that as the Board provides a useful forum for discussion and settlement of problems of inter-departmental character, it

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			should be continued. Meetings of the Board will hereafter take place at regular quarterly intervals. [*Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. 5-22/61T.W., dated the 22nd December, 1961.*]
2	7	While the Committee appreciate that the revised arrangement of having geological and hydrological staff as a part of the Exploratory Tubewells Organisation may prove more satisfactory from the point of view of unified administrative control, they do not consider it necessary that a temporary organisation such as Exploratory Tubewells should go in for recruitment of geologists, hydrologists etc. on its own through U.P.S.C. for it is doubtful whether with the limited scope for advancement it can attract the right type of persons. In their view a better arrangement would be for the Exploratory Tubewells Organisation to continue to have such staff on	The Geological Survey of India has agreed to loan the services of a few officers at the supervisory level for a limited period. It has regretted inability to do more because its own staffing position is difficult. There is no escape, therefore, but to meet the rest of the requirements by direct recruitment. [*Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. 5-22/61TW, dated the 22nd December, 1961.*]

		deputation from the Geological Survey of India as heretofore.	
4	9	The Committee feel that since the geological equipment had specifically been procured for exploratory tubewells work, it may be made available to the Exploratory Tubewells Organisation, thus saving it from fresh expenditure on this account.	The Ministry of Steel, Mines & Fuel with whom the matter was taken up maintains for the reasons noted below that the equipment belongs to the Geological Survey of India:— (i) It was given to the Geological Survey of India for performance of duties assigned to it under Operational Agreement No. 12. (ii) Its cost was adjusted in Geological Survey of India's budget according to the agreed accounting procedure. (iii) The work specified in O.A.12 having been completed, the equipment can be utilised for any purpose germane to the economic development of the country. 2. As the equipment is in the possession of the Geological Survey of India and that Organization counted upon its retention in framing its requirements of imported equipment for the 2nd Plan period, it has

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			been decided not to pursue the matter. The equipment continues to be usefully utilised by the Geological Survey of India.
			[*Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. 5-22/61.. TW dated the 22nd December*, 1961.]
7	19	The Committee are of the view that the criterion fixed for a successful well needs a careful review to see if even lower specifications would do, taking into account its economics. There may be special relaxation of the specification in the case of scarcity areas.	The recommendation made by the Committee has been considered and it is felt that while the existing criterion for a successful tubewell need not be changed, State Govts. should be encouraged to ask for development of a well with a lesser discharge if it would be economical in any particular areas. With this object in view State Govts. will be asked to indicate before operations are started what the minimum quantity and quality of water are acceptable to them. The cost of wells with yields lower than 20,000

			gallons per hour will be recovered according to the prescribed formula. [*Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. 5-22/61. TW dated the 22nd December*, 1961.]
8	20	(a) The Committee consider it imperative that the geological, hydrological and geophysical methods are fully pressed into service to assure resonable chances of success of drilling operations.	The recommendation has been noted and every effort will be made to implement it.
		(b) The Committee hope that the Achievement Audit Committee would indicate improved techniques to be adopted by the Organisation so as to appreciably increase the percentage of successful exploration.	The Achievement Audit Committee have made a number of recommdations in paragraph 33.1 to 33.6 of their report to increase the percenage of successful bores. (Paragraph 33 of the Achievement Audit Committee is reproduced as Appendix I). [*Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. 5-22/61-TW. dated the 22nd December*, 1961.]
14	31	As one of the prime necessities of life is drinking water, the Committee are of the view that provision of potable water could not be a less worthy purpose to be served by the Organisation. Requests of State Governments for exploration of areas for domestic water supplies should merit sympathetic consideration.	The recommendation has been noted and the matter will be taken up with the concerned Ministry. [*Ministry of Food and Agriculture O.M. No. 5-22/61-TW. dated the 22nd December*, 1961.]

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		They are also of the view that an assessment may be made as to how far it would be useful to link the Tubewells Organisation with the "National Rural Water Supply Scheme" in view of the fact that in some parts of the country like the arid areas in Rajasthan tubewells are the only answer for providing drinking water. *Further inforamtion called for by the Committee*: Information as to whether the matter has been taken up with the concerned Ministry and if so, the results thereof may please be furnished . [*Lok Sabha Sectt. O.M. No.* 32(5) *ECII/61 dated the* 5*th February*, 1962.]	As the recommendation has important financial implications, involving as it does an enlargement in the scope of Exploratory Tubewells Organisations function the matter was taken up with the Ministry of Finance, who have suggested initial consideration in the Inter-Departmental board of Management. This is being arranged. The Estimates Committee will be informed of the final decision when taken. [*Ministry of Food and Agriculture O.M. No.* 5-22/61-*TW, dated the* 26*th March*, 1962.]

C. Recommendations contained in the 131st Report

4.	7	The Committee would like to stress the need for utilising to the maximum extent all the categories of staff employed. It was mentioned during evidence by the representative of the farm that in the USSR the drivers of tractors when not required for tractor ploughing were put on other jobs such as picking cotton, digging potatoes, etc. The Committee commend some such procedure for adoption on the farm in respect of as many categories as possible.	The position regarding technical staff has been examined and every effort is being made to ensure that they are fully engaged throughout the year. Calendars for the mechanical and agricultural operations are enclose.* These will show that the technical and operational staff would be engaged on the farm work throughout the year, even though they may not be doing the work for which they were originally recruited. For example tractor drivers when not driving tractors would be engaged on repair work. [*Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. F. 11-35/61-FR 3098, dated the 19th December, 1961.*]
10	19	The Committee suggest that as a regular arrangement the reasons for shortfall in per acre production may be carefully analysed in order that consistent with the need for crop rotation a suitable crop pattern as also proper selection of areas for different crops could be made which would ensure optimum results.	Such a study is already being undertaken in the farm. Certain crops like til and gram which were tried in the initial stages and which did not give good output per acre have been either dropped or the areas under them have been proportionately, reduced. The erratic and irregular irrigation supplies

*Not reproduced.

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			alternating with floods from Ghaggar river have greatly upset the cropping pattern. The cropping pattern had to be changed from time to time and this naturally affected the output per acre. It will not be advisable to make any radical changes in the cropping pattern on the basis of the outputs obtained so far. When perennial irrigation supplies are given to the farm and flood control measures undertaken, then the output per acre would be a fairly accurate guide for deciding upon a suitable cropping pattern. [*Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. F. 11-35/61-FR 3098, dated the 19th December, 1961*].
12	22	The Committee suggest that the economics of collecting fodder in the farm and realising cash for it may be gone into.	The fodder of Kharif crops is always collected and is disposed of locally or sold to State Governments. As regards fodder of Rabi crops, the Harvestor Combines operations produce long-stem *bhoosa* for which there is very little demand. Every year, the estimated quantity of this

			bhoosa is advertised in papers but there is very poor response. There is, however, some sale of this long-stem *bhoosa* to local people. Unless sale of long-stem *bhoosa* is assured, it is not economical to collect it and its use as organic manure is considered to be more profitable. There is a great shortage of fodder in the country, but many people have brought to the notice of the farm authorities that transportation charges from Suratgarh farm to distant places would make its sale uneconomical. However, the recommendation of the Committee has been noted. The possibilities of bailing the long-term *bhoosa* are being examined. [*Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. F. 11-35/61-FR 3098, dated the 19th December, 1961*].
13	23	The Committee hope that the matter of realising the value of jowar karbi sold by the farm to the Rajasthan Government but subsequently spoiled by rains would be pursued with the State Government so as to recover the amount due from the latter.	The matter is being pursued with the State Government. [*Ministry of Food and Agriculture O.M. No. F. 11-35/61-FR 3098, dated the 19th Dectmber, 1961*]

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		Further inforamtion called for by the Committee Latest position in the matter may please be intimated. [*L.S.S. O.M. No.* 32(6).*EC. II*/61, *dated the* 5*th February*, 1962].	The State Government has agreed in principle to pay the cost of Jowar Karbi not lifted by it and a fresh bill for the exact quantity involved is being sent to Rajasthan Government for payment. [*Ministry of Food and Agriculture O.M. No. F.* 11-35/61-*FR, dated the* 17*th April*, 1962].
15	29	In view of the huge losses suffered by the farm year after year on account of the floods, the Committee consider that measures for controlling them have to be taken with the utmost speed. While a permanent solution to the probelem should be the objective, the desirability of implementing forthwith short-term measures such as regulating the discharge of excessive water in the Otto headworks in Punjab, widening of bridges in the railway lines running close to the farm area, etc., may be	Certain remedial measures designed to minimize the effects of floods have been recommended from time to time to the Government of Rajasthan for consideration. The State Government have appointed a committee to consider this problem in all its aspects. This Committee has already prepared a flood control scheme. The Punjab Government has also prepared a scheme. The Central Water and Power Commission is examining the schemes prepared by the Governments of Punjab and Rajasthan considered,

		considered, if they do not call for any substantial outlay.	and will prepare a coordinated scheme for submission to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. [*Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. F. 11-35-/61-FR 3098, dated the 19th December, 1961*].
16	31	The Committee hope that early action will be taken in consultation with the Director, National Botanical Gardens, whose advice is reported to have been sought in the matter to adopt such of the botanical and agronomical processes as are found suitable to remove the alkalinity of the land. The Committee would urge that the farm should direct its efforts to reclaim as much of this vast land as possible by the time the perennial irrigation facilities become available.	The Director, National Botanical Gardens, Lucknow has since visited the farm. He has recommended liberal use of leaf manure in saline and alkaline patches. On his recommendation machines for making leaf manure have been ordered. The Government are advised that the problem of reclaiming saline and alkaline patches can be tackled effectively only after receipt of perennial irrigation supplies. [*Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. F. 11-35-/61-FR 3098, dated the 19th December, 1961*].

CHAPTER IV

REPLIES OF GOVERNMENT WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN FINALLY ACCEPTED BY THE COMMITTEE

Sl. No. (as in the Appendix to the Report)	Reference to Paragraph No. of the Report	Summary of Recommendation/ Conclusion	Reply of the Government.	Comments of the Committee
1	2	3	4	5
		A. Recommendations contained in the 129th Report		
11	30	**The Committee suggest that the ready test for detecting adulterated ghee devised by the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore may be widely publicised amongst the consumers so as to help not only in the detection of adulteration but also make them quality-conscious.**	Preparation of a leaflet on the subject of a simple test for detecting adulteration in ghee has been taken up. The leaflet will make a mention of the kit devised by the C.F.T.R.I. The Director of Audio-Visual Publicity is also being contacted to suggest other means of publicity in this regard. [*Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. F. 5-13/61-AM, dated the 19th January*, 1962].	**The Committee hope that effective action will be taken to give wide publicity to the simple test for detecting adulteration in ghee.**

20	44	The Committee welcome the scheme for undertaking large-scale sheep shearing, grading and marketing programme as a coordinated organisation along with the existing sheep development work.	The scheme has since been finalised and sent to the Government of Rajasthan for implementation. Possibilities of getting assistance under some foreign aid programme are also being explored. [*Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. F. 5-13/61-AM, dated the 19th January, 1962*].	The Committee hope that the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection would continue to pursue the scheme with the Rajasthan State Government with a view to its early implementation.
		Further information called for by the Committee. Latest position in the matter may please be intimated. [*L.S.S. O.M. No. 32(4) EC. II/61, dated the 4th May, 1962*].	As this is a category 'B' Scheme, the responsibility for its implementation lies entirely with the State Government of Rajasthan. It is, however, understood that the Rajasthan Government has not so far sanctioned this scheme. [*Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. F. 5-13/61-AM, dated the 10th September, 1962*].	
21	46	The Committee suggest that the feasibility of setting up a Tobacco Board on the lines of Tea/Coffee Board may be examined. If there is not enough justification for a	The matter is being examined in consultation with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. As soon as the comments of the I.C.A.R. are available, the views of the Ministry	The Committee hope that an early decision will be taken in the matter.

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		separate Board for tobacco alone, the question of having a composite Board for tobacco and certain other commodities may be considered.	will be given to the Estimates Committee. [*Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. F. 5-13/61-AM, dated the 19th January, 1962*].	
			The present position is that the question of re-organisation of Commodity Committee including the Indian Central Tobacco Committee has been referred to a High Level Committee. This Committee has formulated its recommendations which would be considered by the Government. A final decision on the recommendation of the Estimates Committee will depend on the view that the Government takes on the relevant recommendations. [*Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. F. 5-13/61-AM, dated the 29th March, 1962*].	

		Further information called for by the Committee Latest position in the matter may please be intimated. [*Lok Sabha Secretariat O.M. No.* 32(4) EC/61, *dated the 4th May,* 1962].	The position remains the same. The recommendations of the High Level Commmitte constituted to examine the question of the re-organisation of the Commodity Committees of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, including the Indian Central Tobacco Committee are under consideration of the Government. The question of the formation of Tobacco Board as recommended, being linked therewith, will be decided in the light of decisions that may be taken in that regard. [*Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. F. 5-13/61-AM, dated the 10th September,* 1962].	
22	47	The Committee recommend that the matter regarding inferior grades of tobacco *e.g.*, PL, DG, DB etc. may be examined in detail by the Government and if it is really not economical to market such tobacco for export, it may be excluded from Agmark specifications, after giving sufficient notice to the producers so that they may advantageously go over to producing	This recommendation is apparently based on the assumption that low-grade tobacco namely PL, DG and DB is being deliberately produced by the growers. The growers try to produce only good quality tobacco, but due to climatic conditions and/or improper harvesting and curing practices some of the leaves are found to be of inferior quality. While in other countries	While noting the reply of the Government, the Committee feel that since there is no ready market for low-grade tobacco, continuous efforts should be made to reduce the production of such tobacco to the minimum, so that in course of time the

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		better qualities.	such leaves are not marketed, in this country, the cultivators expect to get at least some return even from this type of tobacco. As far as the merchants are concerned, they reckon their costs only on the basis of top and medium grades and do not take into account these low grades. Whatever small returns they are able to get for these grades, go only as subsidiary profits. Efforts at improving the quality of leaf are already being made by the I.C.T.C. and the Extension Staff of the Andhra Pradesh Department of Agriculture so as to minimise the out-turn of these low grades. Complete elimination does not appear to be possible. If these grades are altogether deleted from Agmark specifications, there is every likelihood that they shall be mixed with higher grades, thereby adversely affecting their quality. [*Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. F. 5-13/61-AM, dated the 19th January*, 1962].	necessity of having an Agmark for it disappears.

23	48	**The Committee recommend that the Central Government may persuade the Andhra Pradesh Government to resume sale of tobacco by auction in regulated markets early.**	The State Government has been requested to consider resumption of sale of tobacco by auction in regulated markets. [*Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. F. 5-13/61-AM, dated the 19th January*, 1962].	**In view of the obvious advantages of regulated markets to the producers of tobacco, the Committee would suggest that the matter may be pursued with the State Government.**
		Further information called for by the Committee		
		It may please be stated whether sale of tobacco by auction in Regulated Markets has since been resumed. **[*L.S.S. O.M. 32(4) EC. II/61, dated the 4th May*, 1962].**	Government of Andhra Pradesh, which is responsible for the sale of tobacco in Regulated Markets were requested to consider this possibility. They have intimated that the scheme was not successful in the past due to the fact that compulsory auction sales were not introduced in all the tobacco-growing districts and that both the traders and growers did not cooperate in the scheme due to the monopoly of the trade by the big companies like Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Co., the British India Tobacco Co. etc. They further feel that necessary facilities by way of loans to growers, facilities for storing, grading and auction have also to be necessarily provided.	

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			Therefore, credit may also have to be linked up with the marketing of tobacco through the Cooperative Societies for the successful implementation of the scheme. Before the auction sale of tobacco are resumed in the State, the State Government propose to undertake a rapid survey of the various markets in the State. [*Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. F. 5-13/61-AM, dated the 10th September, 1962*].	
28	53	The Committee recommend that where compulsory grading of a commodity for internal markets is demonstrably desirable and practical, as in the case of sandalwood oil, Government may consider introduction of necessary legislation for the purpose of giving effect to it. *Further information called for by the Committee* Latest position in the matter may please be intimated.	The matter is being examined in consultation with the Ministry of Law and State Governments. [*Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. F. 5-13/61-AM. dated the 19th January, 1962*]. The Ministry of Law have advised that compulsory grading of commo-	The Committee hope that an early decision will be taken in the matter.

		[*L.S.S. O.M. No.* 32(4) *ECII/*61, *dated the* 4*th May*, 1962].	dity which are food-stuffs can be introduced under Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act of 1955. It was, however, decided to invite the views of the State Governments on the proposal for compulsory grading of commodities in the first instance. The views of State Governments have since been received and are under examination. [*Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. F.* 5-13/61-*AM, dated the* 10*th September*, 1962].	
36	71	The Committee have been noticing a proliferation of committees in many Ministries. If those on which the Agricultural Marketing Adviser serves reach a total of 81. one can easily understand the total number of committees in the Ministry. In the result, quite apart from the time that such committees cut into the normal work of the local officer much of the time of members from mofussil stations especially official members will be taken away from their posts of duty. That committees have their proper function to perform is not to be disputed but	The membership of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser or his nominee has been discontinued where his participation was not considered essential. [*Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. F*5-13/61-*A. M., dated the* 19*th* January, 1962).	Please see Chapter I.

their multiplication in various forms is what should be kept within limits. It would be very interesting and possibly revealing if an analysis is attempted of the number of the meeings held of allied committees, the attendance of common members, the time taken by each committee during a year etc. Quite often the time taken in transacting its business is short. The Estimates Committee would suggest in the first place an amalgamation of these committees with a view to reducing the number. Secondly, there may be a proper planning of the meetings of the various committees having regard to the common membership so as to utilise as large a number of them as possible during the same visit and to obviate the necessity for the same member to come too often to the detriment of his regular work at his own place. There is need both for rationalisation of committee and their meetings. The Committee would also suggest the membership of any one person may be limited

to a reasonable number of committees/ bodies.

Further information called for by the Committee

The action taken by the Government on the different parts of the Recommendation may please be furnished.

[*L.S.S. O.M. No.* 32(4) *EC. II*/61, *dated the* 4*th May*, 1962].

With regard to the different parts of the recommendation, the action is being taken in accordance with the Ministry of Finance Office Memo. No. 10(2)-E(Coord)/60 dated 3rd February, 1960, relating to the co-ordination of action to be taken on the recommendation of the Estimates Committee as suggested by the Lok Sabha Sectt. *vide* their Office Memo. No 32(4)-EC/61 dated the 25th July, 1962.

[*Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. F.* 5-13/61-*AM, dated the* 10*th September*, 1962].

Precise action taken by the Government on the following points may please be intimated:

(i) **What is the number of bodies of which the membership of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser or his nominee has been discontinued?**

The recommendation relates firstly to the nomination of the A.M.A. on the various committees/bodies etc. This Ministry accept the recommendation of the Committee. As a result of a review undertaken by this Ministry, the membership of A.M.A., has been reduced from 81 to 65 committees,

1	2	3	4	5
		(ii) Have the recommendations of the Estimates Committee regarding proliferation of committees and the necessity for proper planning of the meetings of the various committees etc. been brought to the notice of the Cabinet Secretariat/Ministries? What action has been taken by the Cabinet Secretariat/Ministries in pursuance of the recommendations of the Estimates Committee? [*Lok Sabha Secretariat O.M. No.* 32(4) EC. *II*/61, *dated the* 30*th October,* 1962].	bodies etc. The possibility of reducing his membership on other committees etc. is under constant examination. The other part of the recommendation is of a general nature requiring action by all Ministries/Departments and this recommendation is being circulated to them for their guidance and necessary action.* [*Ministry of Food and Agriculture* (*Department of Agriculture*) *O.M.* No. 2-13/61-*AM*, *dated the* 19*th December*, 1962].	

*Since circulated to all Ministries of Government of India *vide* Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. F.5-13/61-A.M. dated the 19th December, 1962.

B. Recommendations contained in the 130th Report

15	32	The Committee recommend that a comparative study of the cost of construction of deep . production wells by the State Governments, leading firms and Exploratory Tubewells Organisation may be undertaken. The trend of cost incurred on boreholes and on construction of production tubewells may be carefully watched to ensure that as the work progresses there is corresponding decrease in cost.	The recommendation has been noted. [*Ministry of Food and Agriculture No. 5-22/61-TW, dated the 22nd* December, 1961.]	Government may ensure that the cost incurred on boreholes and on construction of production tubewells by the Exploratory Tubewells Organisation is not excessive.
		Further information called for by the Committee		
		Efforts made to make a comparative study of the cost of construction as suggested by the Committee may please be intimated. [*Lok Sabha Sectt. O.M. No.* 32(5)*EC II/61,dated the 5th February,* 1962].	The State Governments and the Exploratory Tubewells Organisation have been asked to furnish the details of cost to enable this Department to make a comparative study. The inforamtion is awaited. The Estimates Committee will be informed of the final decision when taken. [*Ministry of Food & Agriculture O.M. No. 5-22/61-TW dated the 26th March,* 1962.]	

1	2	3	4	5
		C. Recommendations contained in the 131st Report		
3	6	The Committee recommmed that a review of the strength of officers and staff on the Farm and expenditure on them may be made to explore the possibilities of effecting economy. *Prima facie* the number of Upper Division Clerks and Lower Division Clerks as in position in 1959-60 appears to be excessive. The Committee would also like the Government to examine whether the post of Administrative Officer in the scale of Rs. 700-1250 who is the drawing and disbursing officer of the farm could be surrendered and his duties allotted to other officers such as General Manager, Accounts Officer etc.	After a detailed examination the existing Ministerial staff has actually been found to be inadequate for the normal office and administrative work of the Farm, and no reductions are consequently possible. The staff strength of farm is 606. There are in addition 500 to 1000 persons employed on daily wages from time to time. The abolition of the post of Administrative Officer would impair the efficiency of the organisation. (*Ministry of Food and Agriculture O.M. No. F.* 11-35/61-*FR* 3098, *dated the* 19*th December,* 1961).	As it was admitted by the representative of the Ministry in his evidence that in the beginning the expenditure on pay and allowances of officers and staff was probably a little on the high side, the Committee feel that the possibilities of reduction in the officers and staff should be gone into very carefully. The Committee would like to reiterate that the proportion of expenditure on officers and staff of the Farm to the total revenue expenditure may be brought down and kept to the minimum.

7	13	The Committee suggest that the supplies of foodgrains to the State Governments may be systematically followed up so that the dues are realised promptly. *(Further information called for by the Committee.*	Noted. *(Ministry of Food and Agriculture O.M. No. F. 11-35/61-FR. 3098, dated the 19th December, 1961)*	Please see Chapter I.
		Total amount of Sundry Debtors, the total amount due from the State Governments and other parties as on the 30th June, 1961 may please be furnished. *(Lok Sabha Secretariat O. M. No. 32(6) EC. II/61, dated the 5th February, 1962).*	The total amount due from 'Sundry Debtors' as on 30-6-1961 was Rs. 25,42,768.26 nP. Out of this a sum of Rs. 69,445.01 nP has since been realized. *(Ministry of Food and Agriculture O. M. No. 11-12/62-FR, dated the 17th April, 1962).*	
9	18	The Committee feel that since the original estimate of production at the farm were known to be unrealistic and not capable of achievement they could advantageously have been revised after a year or so of the working of the farm so that it would have had before it a target with a reasonable prospect of achievement and against which its performance could have been assessed.	The original target for production of food grains and fodder in Suratgarh Farm turned out to be excessive because of non-availability of irrigation supplies. At the initial stages, the farm received non-perennial irrigation supplies for about 3,000 acres only. The farm began to receive non-perennial irrigation supplies for about 14,000 acres only from 1958-59 as against supplies for 28,000 acres anticipated when the scheme was drawn up. As regards perennial supplies, those expected from Bhakra system from	The Committee are not convinced that it was not feasible for the Farm authorities to revise the original estimates after a year or so of the working of the Farm and would reiterate their earlier observation

3	4	5
	1959, have not become available so far. Hence cropping pattern had to be changed and targets revised from year to year. In these circumstances, original targets could not be adhered to. However, the area earmarked for agricultural purposes has been brought under cultivation, though irrigation supplies remained non-perennial. [*Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) O.M. No. F. 11-35-/61-FR 3098, dated the 19th December, 1961*].	

NEW DELHI;
February 15, 1962.
Magha 26, 1884 (*Saka*).

H. C. DASAPPA,
Chairman,
Estimates Committee.

APPENDIX I

[*Vide* recommendation 8 of 130th Report in Chapter III]

Paragraph 33 *of the Report of the Achievement Audit Committee on the Exploratory Tubewells Organisation*

33. It is appreciated that areas selected were such about which no prior geohydrological data was available even though they were classified as normally rich groundwater formations. Moreover, the primary object was to explore possibilities for developing only high duty tubewells for irrigation purposes excluding successful wells of smaller yield. The actual failures are therefore not so glaring as seem at first. This however does not minimise the need for improving matters in this respect and the Committee after careful consideration of the note of the Chief Engineer on abandoned wells have the following suggestions to make:—

33.1 There is need for more intensive studies of areas and sites by the most uptodate geophysical methods prior to undertaking drilling operations.

33.2. It appears prepostrous that in the past, wells with 10,000 gallons per hour yield have been "unacceptable" and had to be abandoned. A more practical approach is needed on the part of State authorities regarding acceptance of wells with lesser yield but with good quality water.

33.3 To facilitate such considerations, the alternative use of such below target wells should be insisted upon at the time of selection of sites considering the economics of the wells as, after all groundwater is also a form of national wealth to be put to some use. In other words, if such sites are kept close to villages and towns, the wells could be utilised for domestic or industrial supplies.

33.4 The minimum yield and standard of quality of water should be fixed for each area to be explored, with the local authorities concerned as it is quite apparent that these will depend on local conditions and will be different in fertile, semi-arid and arid areas. Agreement in this regard should be reached before explorations are undertaken.

33.5 The border-line tubewells not wanted by the State Government should be sold to local Panchayats, Corporations, Cooperative societies or private individuals.

33.6 Number of such wells could be reduced if results of exploratory drilling are studied more carefully and they are properly interpreted before a drilled hole is installed with tubes.

APPENDIX II

Analysis of action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 129th, 130th and 131st Reports (Second Lok Sabha) of the Estimates Committee.

	129th Report	*130th Report*	*131st Report*
I. Total number of recommendations . .	46	16	20
II. Recommendations accepted fully by Government (*vide* recommendations in Chapter II)	1, 4, 8, 10, 15, 16, 18 19, 25, 27, 35, 38, 42, 43, 45 and 46	3, 5, 6, 9, 10. 11, 12, 13 and 16	1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 11 ,14, 17, 18, 19 and 20
Number	16	9	11
Percentage to total	34·78%	56·25%	55%
III. Recommendations accepted by Govt. partly or with some modifications (*vide* recommendations in Chapter III) . .	2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 13, 14, 30, 32, 34, 37, 39 and 41	1, 2 and 4	4, 12, 13, and 15
Number	13	3	4
Percentage to total	28·26%	18·75%	20%
IV. Recommendations not accepted by Govt. but replies in respect of which have been accepted by the Committee (*vide* recommendations in Chapter III)	7, 12, 17, 24, 26, 29 31, 33, 40 and 44	7, 8 and 14	10 and 16
Number	10	3	2
Percentage to total	21·74%	18·75%	10%
V. Recommendations in respect of which replies of Govt. have not been finally accepted by the Committee (*vide* recommendations in Chapter IV)	11, 20, 21, 22, 28 and 36	15	3, 7, and 9
Number	7	1	3
Percentage to total	15·22%	6·25%	15%

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26. A. H. Wheeler & Company, Private Limited, 15, Elgin Road, Allahabad.

27. Law Book Company, Sardar Patel Marg, Allahabad.

28. Goel Traders, 100-C, New Mandi, Muzaffarnagar.

29. B. S. Jain & Company, 71, Abupura, Muzaffarnagar.

WEST BENGAL

30. M. C. Sarkar & Sons (Private) Limited, 14, Bankim Chatterjee Street, Calcutta-12.

31. W. Newman & Company Limited 3, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

32. Thacker Spink & Company (1933) Private Ltd., 3, Esplanade East, Calcutta-1.

33. Firma K. L. Mukhopadhyay, 6/1A, Banchharam Akrur Lane, Calcutta-12.

DELHI

34. Jain Book Agency, Connaught Place, New Delhi.

35. /s. Sat Narain & Sons, 3141, Mohd. Ali Bazar, Mori Gate Delhi.

36. Atma Ram & Sons, Kashmere Gate, Delhi-6.

37. J. M. Jaina & Brothers, Mori Gate, Delhi-6.

38. The Central News Agency, 23/90, Connaught Circus, New Delhi.

39. The English Book shop, 7-L, Connaught Circus, New Delhi.

40. Rama Krishna & Sons, 16-B, Connaught Place, New Delhi.

41. Lakshmi Book Store, 42, M. M. Janpath, New Delhi.

42. Kitab Mahal (W.D.), Private Ltd., 26, Faiz Bazar, Delhi.

43. Bahri Brothers, 188, Lajpat Rai Market, Delhi-6.

44. Jayana Book Depot, Chapparwala Kuan, Karol Bagh, New Delhi.

45. Oxford Book & Stationery Company, Scindia House, Connaught Place, New Delhi-1.

46. People's Publishing House, Rani Jhansi Road, New Delhi.

47. Mehra Brothers, 50-G, Kalkaji, New Delhi-19.

48. Dhanwantra Medical & Law Book House, 1522, Lajpat Rai Market, Delhi-6.

49. The United Book Agency, 48, Amrit Kaur Market, Paharganj, New Delhi.

50. Hind Book House, 82 Jan Path, New Delhi.

51. Bookwell, 4, Sant Narankari Colony, Kingsway Camp, Delhi-9.

MANIPUR

52. Shri N. Chaoba Singh, Newspaper Agent, Ramlal Paul High School, Annexe, Imphal, Manipur.

AGENTS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

U. K.

53. The Secretary, Establishment Department, The High Commission of India, India House, Aldwych, LONDON, W.C.-2.

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